esting Lecture of J. R. Bartlett, Esq. Before the Geographical Society, on the Boundary Line, &c. The Geographical and Historical Societies of this city

ave now taken a high rank. In no part of the work have so many important and valuable papers been read, as before these institutions during the past season. The paper read at the May meeting of the Geographical Society was on the "Mexican Boundary and the adjacent country," by John R. Bartlett, Esq., the late Commis-

MR. BARTLETT'S LECTURE.

Raving been invited to read a paper before the Geo-graphical Society of New York, explanatory of the Mexi-can boundary, and of the region contiguous to that boun-dary, I beg leave to present the following statement:— I had the honor of being appointed Commissioner on

the part of the United States, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidaigo, in June, 1850. This article requires that a Commissioner and a Surveyor shall be appointed by each government for the purpose of run-ning and marking the line of boundary separating the United States from the republic of Mexico.

My instructions from the Secretary of the Interior re-

ring to the boundary to be surveyed, were a repetition of the words embraced in the fifth article of the treaty,

of the words embraced in the fifth article of the treaty, and are as follows:

Art. 5. The boundary line between the two republies shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the month of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its despeat hranch, if it should have more than one branch suppring directly into the sace that are the same and the same and the same are to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico; (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico thence have also the same of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the river Gills: or if it should not intersect any branch of the first branch, and of the same; thence down the middle of the said branch, and of the said river, until it emptles into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

In centinuation, the Secretary says:—

Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

In continuation, the Secretary says:—

This portion of the line can only be ascertained by examinations and surveys upon the ground. You will, however, receive important aid in the determination of this line, and the treaty expressly declares that "the southern and western limits of New Moxico mentioned in this article are those laid down on the map of the United Mexican States, published at New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell," a certified copy of which was appended to the treaty. You are furnished with a certified copy of this map.

In conformity with my instructions, I proceeded to El Paso del Norte, a point on the Rie Grande at which place.

Paso del Norte, a point on the Rio Grande, at which place the joint commission had agreed to meet on the first sday in November, 1850, for the purpose of resum-

Wednesday in November, 1850, for the purpose of resuming the survey (which had been commenced in California) at "the point where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico."

To ascertain this point, then, was the first labor to be performed. A glance at the map to which the commissioners were confined, shows the southern boundary of New Mexico, where it strikes the Rio Grande, to be about one-third of a degree north of the thirty-second parallel. It also appears to be seven or eight miles north of the town of h Paso, as that town is Islid down on the map, but a difficulty occurred at the very outset, and before this point was fixed, in consequence of two errors in the map.

this point was fixed, in consequence of two errors in the map.

The first of these errors was the position of El Paso, which is there laid down in 32 deg. 15 min., north latituce, while its true position on the ground is in 31 deg. 45 min., showing a difference of about 30 miles, or half a degree. This, it is true, did not affect or after the position of the southern boundary of New Mexico, or the mode of determining it. It merely placed that town further from the line than it appeared to be by the map.

The second error was in the position of the Rio Grande, which is about two degrees of longitude too far East. There were other errors in the map, but none involving difficulties to prevent an agreement as to the demarcation of the southern boundary of New Mexico, except those referred to.

limenties to prevent an agreement as to the demarcation of the southern boundary of New Mexico, except those referred to.

By a reference to the treaty map, it will be seen that by placing the Rio Grande in its true position. It limits the southern boundary of New Mexico to one degree instead of three degrees, as shown on the correct map. The treaty says that the line running West from the point where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico, extends "weekwardly along the whole Southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its Western termination." The extent in degrees or miles west of the river is not stated. It was contended by the Mexicon Commissioner, that the arror in the position of the river should not change the boundary. That the longitude of the Western termination of the southern boundary of New Mexico where it is placed on the treaty map, should be determined by astronomical observation, the invariable method in cases where no natural object, such as a tewn, a mountain, or river, is pointed out as a limit. He insisted that as the United States possessed the two degrees on the eastern side of the Rio Grande and one on the western, it had all that the treaty demanded.

I would have agreed to fix the western limit of this line by astronomical observation, had I not discovered the erromous position of the Rio Grande, to have done which would bare given New Mexico but one instead of three degrees of longitude for its southern boundary.

I then demanded three degrees west from the initial point on the Rio Grande for the southern boundary of New Mexico, believing that the words of the treaty authorised me so to do; as it says the line shall extend westwardly, slong the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, believing that the rords of the treaty authorised me so to do; as it says the line shall extend westwardly, slong the whole southern boundary of New Mexico.

westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico.

Genesal Conde, the Mexican Commissioner, objected to this, on the ground that an extension of the line three degrees from the actual position of the river, would be to disember the State of Sonora to the extent of two degrees, in length by some twenty five or thirty miles in breadth, extending south of the river Gila, which neither that State nor the general government would consent to.

The error in the position of the town of El Pase was another obstacle, though not a serious one, to a rettlement of the boundary, for it never was my intention to measure the distance from the town to the southern boundary of New Mexico. I was disappointed in finding that the town was not nearer to the line than it appeared to be by the msp, although the result neither leasued nor extended our territory. The map to which the Commissioners were obliged strictly treachers aboved plants if the result neither leasued nor extended our territory.

The map to which the Commissioners were obliged strictly to adhere, showed plainly its position, and there was no reason for removing this boundary because El Paso was wrongly placed on it. There is no evidence that the line was consequent to the town; and because one gross error existed in the map, I should have done wrong to perpendict are the results.

existed in the map, I should have done wrong to perpetrate another.

After much discussion by the two Commissions, it was feared that we should not be able to agree upon the two points in question, viz: the initial point on the Rie Grande, where the southern boundary of New Mexico strikes it, and the extent of that boundary westward; and I so informed the Secretary of the Interior. But General Conde was an anxious as I was for an amicable and speedy agreement, that we might commence the important work entrusted to us; and he finally consented to my demand to prolong the southern boundary of New Mexico three degrees west from the Rio Grande, instead of limiting it at the longitude where it is laid down on the map. At the same time I consented that the point "where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico hould be determined by its latitude.

In accordance with this understanding, a resolution was passed by the Joint Commission on the 20th December, 1850, directing the chief astronomers of the two commissions, viz:—Mr. Salesar, on the part of Mexico, and Ideutemant Whipple, on the part of the United States, to examine the treaty map, measure from the 23d parallel, and report where the Rio Grande struck the southern boundary of New Mexico. The following is their report:—In accordance with the resolutions passed on the 20th Inst., at an official meeting of the Guited States and Mexican

and report where the Rio Grande struck the southern boundary of New Mexico. The following is their report:

In accordance with the resolutions passed on the 20th inst., at an official meeting of the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, we, the underrigned have this day met for the purposes tacrein indicated.

With a certified copy of the treaty map before us, we proceeded to make a scale of minutes of latitude, by dividing into 120 equal parts, the length of that portion of a meridian laid down upon the map between the parallels of 32 degrees and 34 degrees of north latitude.

In a similar manner we found a scale of minutes of longitude for that degree of latitude which passes through points of the southern boundary of New Mexico, as indicated upon the same map.

citude for that degree of incitude wine passes the control of the southern boundary of Now Moxico, as indicated upon the same map.

Then measuring the distance from the point where the middle of the Bio Grande atrikes the southern boundary of Now Moxico, south at the parallel of institude marked 32 degrees, and applying it to our scale of minutes of latitude, we found the length equal to 22 minutes of are. This reduced by Francoure' tables, is equal to 40.650 metres—25% English miles—21.22 geographical miles.

Finally, taking the distance from the point aforesaid, to the extreme western limit of the southern boundary of New Moxico, and applying this distance to our scale of minutes of arc in latitude, we found it to be three degrees: which, in this latitude, according to Francour's tables, is equal to 20.859, 2 metres—170.25 English miles—132.14 geographical miles.

miles.

Therefore, according to this determination, the point where the middle of the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of Now Mexico, is 22 minutes of are north of the pirallel of latitude marked 32 degrees upon the map. From the same point themoe, the southern boundary of New Mexico actends three degrees to its western termination.

(Signed.)

Lieut. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

JOSE SALAZAE.

PARO DER NORTE, December 23, 1800.

The initial point on the Rio Grande, at 32 deg. 22 min.

PASO DEL NORTE, December 23, 1800.

The initial point on the Rio Grande, at 32 deg. 22 min. north latitude, and the extent of the southern boundary of New Mexico from that point having been designated and measured on the treaty map, in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty, by the satronomers of the two commissions, they were next directed to determine the point referred to on the earth's surface, by astronomical observation.

point referred to on the earth's surface, by astronomical observation.

Lieut. Whipple, the United States astronomer, with his party, then commenced work on the Loited States side of the Rio Grande, while Mr. Salazar, the Mexican estronomer, earnied on his operations on the opposite bank. After nearly five hundred observations by each party, working independent of each other they found thomselves but a few feet apart, when they agreed to incorporate their observations, and, "by giving equal weight to each, thus to produce one result for the initial point on the Rio Grande, whose latitude a \$2 deg. 22 min. north." This point was accordingly recommended by the autronomers to the joint commission to be adopted as the boundary.

astronomers to the joint commission to be adopted as the boundary.

The next step was to mark it with a monument, as the treasty required. The United States surveyor, Mr. A. B. Gray, being absent, and no word having been received from him, it became necessary that an officer should be appointed to fill his place on the occasion of marking the initial point efficially, as the work could not proceed notif this was done. With the consent of the Mexican Commissioner, therefore, I appointed Leutenant A. W. Whippie, then acting as chief astronomer, to act and efficially on this occasion. He compiled with my request, took part in the ceremonies, and signed the collectal occurrence with the commissioners and Mexican surveyor. The initial point heling thus fixed according to the stippilations of the treaty, the astronomers and surveyors at once commenced work on the line westward along the southern boundary of New Mexico. Such were the proceedings connected with the establishment of the initial point on the Rio Grande, at 32 degrees 22 minutes north latitude.

El l'aso, being in latitude 31 deg. 45 min., if the distance be added to that which is shown on the may to be between that place and the boundary line in question, and which has before been stated to be 7 min. of latitude, or about eight miles, it will make the southern boundary of New Mexico where it strikes the Ric drands, to be in 31 deg 52 min. north latitude, or half a degree south of its position on the treaty map.

There is nothing in the treaty which requires that we should measure the distance of the line from the town of El l'aso. That place is merely mactioned parenthetically, and is referred to, to show that the line is to run north of it. If the line is, therefore, one mile, ten miles, or fifty miles to the north of it, the slipulations of the treaty are fulfilled.

El Paso. That place is merely mectioned parenthetically, and is referred to, to show that the line is to run north of it. If the line is, therefore, the mile, ten miles, or fifty miles to the north of it, the slipulations of the treaty are fulfilled.

The words in a parenthesis, (which runs north of the town called Paso,) are not in the original projet of the treaty sent by Mr. Sec. etary Buchanan to Mr. Trist, the American Commissioner who signed the treaty; but were in creted by the Mexicans in consequence of a subsequent demand by Mr. Trist, which demand, if granted, would have lost El Paso to the State of Chilushus, and dismembered that State to a considerable extent.

If it had been intended by the Commissioners who signethe treaty of peace with Mexico that the southern boundary of New Mexico should be measured from the town of El Paso, as my coponents pretead, and that its latitude should not be taken, why did they not so state it they did so designate the initial point on the Pacific. They say that this point shall be one marine league south of the southernmest point of the bay of San Diego. Here they say that this point shall be one marine league south of the was no difficulty. There was no well defined boundary of New Mexico on the map, and the Commissioners therefore fixed upon one marine league south of a well known geographical point, the bay of San Diego. Could they not as easily have said that the Rio Grands strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico on the map had be a soft of the action of the sangue of the parallel and not south of it as claimed by my opponents.

Another argument of my opponents is, that the parallel of latitude and the meridian of longitude are wrong on the treaty map. So extraordinary an argument is no ridiculous to waste time in overthrowing, as they are the same on this map as on all others. These imaginary lines are first made, as you all know, in the construction of maps, and the natural divisions and objects on the earth's surface mile consequence to the treaty map. The

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, July 13, 1847.

Copy.]

Department of State.

Washington, July 13, 1847.

N. P. Trist, Esq.

Sir.—According to the suggestion in your despatch No. 6, you are authorised to modily the boundary contained in your instructions, so as to make it read, "up the middle of the Rio Crande to the 32d degree of north latitude; thence due west to a point does south of the southwastern angle of New Mexico, thence due north to said angle; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico." Ac. This modification, which would embrace the Paso doi Norte within the limits of the United States, is deemed important, still you arenot to consider it as a sine que non, nor suffer it to delay the conclusion of a treaty.

I would suggest another and more important alteration of the file of anoth latitude, from the Rio Gallong the 32d parallel of north latitude, from the Rio Gallong the 32d parallel of north latitude, from the Rio Gallong the Mexico to the unidde of the Guif of California, and thence down the middle of the Guif to the Pacific Ocean, or, if this cannot be obtained, or it due west from the southwest angle of New Mexico to the middle of the Guif. Either of these would include within our limits the whole course of the Güi.

Mr. Buchanna's reason, as he state-, for asking this modification was, to secure both banks of the river Gila for the purpose of constructing a railroad, believing it to be practicable along that stream. He continues: "You are therefore instructed to make the first, or if this cannot be obtained, the second modification above suggested in the line; but still with the understanding that either of these two changes is to be considered as a siste que non, nor is it to delay the conclusion of a treaty."

The above extract shows most clearly, that both Mr Buchana and Mr. Trist understood the southern boundary, were to recode to the north arth of the thirty-second parallel, he must then demand more, as a refusal to chain that, we did not force of the Mr. Trist, Mr. Buchanan due that, failing to obtain this parallel as a bo

the scale of the map would show its latitude, but that of the southwestern termination of that boundary was more difficult, which he forsaw. All difficulty, however, as regarded this point, was obviated by the agreement of the joint commission to extend that line west three degrees from the initial point on the Rio Grande, wherever the upon the State of Sonora or not.

Mr. Trist was unable to obtain either of the modifications proposed by Mr. Buchanan; the reason for which applied to each. Either would have dismembered both the States of Chihushus and Sonora. Alluding to the thirty second parallel as a boundary, and the unwillingness of Mexico to concede it, he says, "in forming the determination to insist upon this line. I had not adverted to the fact that it constituted an insuperable obstacle to the negotiation of the treaty, no matter what its terms might be in other respects. This was the case, even if the difference between the territory which that line would give us and that comprehended in the boundary of the project should be ever so inconsiderable. It mattered not whether it was ten miles or ten feet in width, the effect would be all the same, to roader a treaty impracticable."

The States of Sonora and Chihushus, which adjoin New Mexico, had solemnly protested against the transfer of a single foot of their territory, and against the transfer of a single foot of their territory, and against the transfer of a single foot of their territory, and against the validity of any such transfer; if made. This was therefore as in qua son with the Maxican government, and one which it was absolutely impossible that it is hould depart from, &c. &c.

Mexico, has aslemnly presented against the transfer of a single foot of their territory, and against the validity of any such transfer; if made. This was therefore a singual son with the Marican government, and one which it was absolutely impossible that it should depart from, &c., &c.

It is, therefore, clear, that the agreement between the two nations, through their commissioners, was, that we should have New Mexico, whose southern thint was north of the parallel of 32 deg. north latitude, but that the States of Sonors and Chilushue, which were configuous, should not be dismembered even to the extent of a single foot.

Until the adoption of the constitution by the republic of Mexico, in 1824, its northern provinces, including New Mexico, thisuahue, Texas, Sonora, &c., existed sy our northwestern tegritories bave, without any defined braits. But when these territories became States they severally declared their limits.

The State of Chihuahua, whose northern boundary constitutes the southern boundary of New Mexico, first adopted its constitution in 1828, although it had previously entered the Mexican confederation. In 1833 it appointeds Commission of Engineers to make a statustical and geographical survey of the State, the chief of which were Messers, Pedro Garcia Conde, and Mr. Staples, an American. The following year they made a map of the State, exhibiting its territorial limits; and in 1836 presented their statistical report. The latter was printed in the year 1842. In it the boundaries of the State of Chihuahua are noted with great precision, and correspond in all respects with those laid down on the map. This cases or report, mentions every place over which the State every immediate inspection, in the city of Chihuahua, by the principal assistant engineer of the United States Boundary Commission, certified to by the Governor; also a copy of the statistical report referred to; and, lastly, the second article of the Count, the State of Chihuahua, who will be seen the latest and most correction of General C

northern boundary of Chibnshus at the town of E Paso. This was four years before Chibnshus adopted its constitution; and, as I have before shown, a survey was first made of the State in 1833–34, and an official report made to the government, with a map showing the territory over which it exercised jurisdiction; and which limits are claimed in thesecond article of its revised constitution. With equal force might it be insisted that the limits assigned by the Uni ed states to the territories and States, before they have themselves adoped a constitution and made known the limits over which they have exercised jurisdiction, should be perpetual.

But this old decree of Mexico, although I think it of little account in the argument, and which is the only decument on which New Mexico can bus any o sim, in reality, sustain my position. It says that:—

The province of Chinushus shall inclined all that is comprehenced in right lines drawn from east to west, from the point or town called Paso del Norte on one side, with the jurisdiction it has always possessed, and the haolends of the Rico Plorida, on the side of Durango, with its appartenances.

Let me ask what is the "jurisdiction" that the to wn of

The province of Chinashas shall include all that is comprehenced in right lines drawn from east to west, from the prints of town alled Pase del Norte on one side, with the purishiciton it has always possessed, and the hadenda of hances.

Let me sak what is the "jurishicition" that the town of El Paso "has always possessed?" In 1821, when the decree referred to was passed, the nearest town to the north was beyond the Jornada del Muerto, one hund ed and fifty miles distant, and the only considerable ranche was at Yan Diego, seventy or seventy-five miles distant. Now, as the boundary of Chinashas, according to its constitution, was near this San Diego it was, without doubt, the limit of the "jurisdiction always possessed" by the fown of El Paso, a limit which agrees with all the books on, and several maps of the country.

Excudero's "Noticias Estatisticas del Estado de Chihuahaa, Maxico, 1834," published by order of the supreme government, any at he northern limit is 32 degrees 50 minutes north latitude. It claims, too, alike with the official report before referred to, the copper mines as within its jurisdiction.

But a small pamphlet deserves here to be noticed, and which I would respectfully recommend to the careful perusal of Governor Lane, of New Mexico. It is entitled—Exposicion sustains pencified of a promiser add Naced Maced Maced Maced Paso, to account which are accounted to the province of New Mexico, because, with everal other northern provinces, it had no acknowledge boundary, but in one place where the deputy is recommending certain places for the establishment of presidios, i. e. military posts, the first in uncertainty and the province of New Mexico, because, which everal other northern provinces, it had no acknowledge boundary, but now always and town of Meelila was in the town of El Paso a place which has always been, and is now, acknowledge to be in Chinashus.

A more familiar knowledge of the official documents, books and maps of a country by its public officer, would greatly facilitate the desp

which a railread can be constructed at the least expense. Such I shall show is mot the case.

The 6th article of the Treary of Guadalupe Hidalgo, says:—

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a read, canal, or railvay, which should in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank; within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the governments of both republies will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries. By examining the treaty map, it appears that the western boundary of New Mexico intersects the most eastern branch of the river Gila near its very source, from which point it was believed that the river would be the boundary between the two republics its entire length. Had there been a practicable route, therefore, along the valley, or near the bed of the river, within a marine league of either bank, no more would have been required. But an examination of this river shows that for one half of its course, it is closely hommed in by lofty and impassible mountains, and that it is only after proceeding west of the mouth of the San Pedro river, the mountainous region is passed, and a broad and uninterrupted plain opens to the view.

There is a peculiarity in the geographical features of this region which here deserves to be noticed.

The great range known as the Rocky Mountains, which passes from north to south through the entire length of the mountain and the file and the season of the river and an entire length of both the American continents, and which attain its greatest elevation north of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, diverges westward, and preserves almost an unbreken chain west of the Rio Grande. At the copper mins, between that stream and the Gila, these mountains attain a height of more than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. They rise up in elevated peaks, separated by narrow and intricate v

with the Wittle assent that it is exercely perceptible until the travier into himself descending productly on the of momeratus which a witend across the continual, from the region where the elevated plateau of feast begins north of fan Antonie, to the great 'coart crape' of the region where the elevated plateau of feast begins north of fan Antonie, to the great 'coart crape' of course of these ranges, or "witers," as they are called in Hericio, is from the northwest to the routhess."
In about the latitude of all og 15 min. archit. the special property of the plaintiff, and the content of the plaintiff of the college pass." It mough which the desired to the content of the plaintiff for the value of such great plaints are the content of the plaintiff of the value of such great plaints are the plaintiff of the value of such great plaints are the plaintiff of the value of such great plaints are the plaintiff of the value of such great plainties are the plaintiff of the value of such great plainties are the former of such great plainties are the plaintiff of the value of such great plainties are the plaintiff of the value of such great plainties are the plaintiff of the value of such great plainties begin to rise from the content of such great plainties begin to rise from the file for great plainties are the plaintiff of the value of such great plainties are the plaintiff of the value of such great plainties are the such great plainties begin to rise from the file for great plainties are the such great plainties begin to rise from the file of great plainties are the plaintiff of the value of the plaintiff of the value

Lieut. Whipple, the United States astronomer, with his party, then commenced work on the Child States astronomer, carried on his operations on the operation of the control of the Commence of the States of Commence of Commenc

paper in October, 1852, from a correspondent in Tennessee. The writer evidently followed the trail made by the Commission:

The southern route, by which I mean a line with its starting point at some approved point on the Mississippi, through seathern New Mexico to the Pacific is the shortest, least obstructed by nature, and from the important considerations, the most feasible of any other.

The idea has obtained that the mountains to be passed will as on the northern route, be serious impediments. There is no ground for this apprehension.

Crassing the Rie der Norte at a point about 120 miles below Secorro, or 250 miles below Santa Fe wher-our line of travel left that river, and turned directly west, the proposed line of road would meet with no serious obtacle in crossing the mountains.

We have travelled Colonel Cooke's route about eighty miles after leaving the river, and then followed a new trail.

** I have seen nowhere any notice from any one who had travelled this route. But four parties had travelled it before us. It is a good route, being about eighty miles shorter than that travelled by Colonel Cooke. The distance from the point (the two buttes) where we left Cooke's route to Turson being about very little of the mountain character; by a gentle slope we reached the too, and camped in a hilly rather than a mountainous region; and as a proof that the road is not difficult, we travelled with our wagons thirty miles from 9 o'looke on the day we left our camp. Thence to the Pimo villages on the Gilla river, there is nothing in the way of the construction of a railroad, a great portion of the line being free from even any undulation of surface. Bown the Gills no difficult occurs, and none after crossing the Colorado, until we reach the coest range of mountains.

After the conclusion of Mr. Bartlett's important locture. Mr. Dix, of Cambridge, was to read a paper on the route.

Mr. Dix, of Cambridge, was to read a paper on the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Andes. hope to be able, at some future day, to give a report of this interesting paper.

hope to be able, at some future day, to give a report of this interesting paper.

Late News from Texas.

We have dates from Galveston to the 29th of April.
John A. Satterwhite of Waco, McLennan county, had been shot while under arrest by a man named Jackson, and afterwards shot a Mr. Sevier, for which latter offecce he was placed in the custody of the Sheriff. He is described as a desperate character, whom the citizens had proposed to try by Lynch law.

The News says.—By direction of Professor Forshay, Mr. Thyton Walker has now completed the survey of the read from Virginia Point to Harrisburg, on an air line, the distance being a fraction over thirty six miles, and the course north thirty nine degrees west. The ground for the whole distance is nearly a dead level to all appearance to within a few hundred yards of Harrisburg. Scarcely any expense of grading will be required. The only obstruction is Clear Creek, which will be crossed very easily, as the banks are firm, and being within tide water, where there is no overflow, and but a trifling change of elevation from the ebb and flood tides, the bridge will not have to be raised much above the ordinary level of the prairie. Professor Forshay, with the assistance of Mr. Walker, is now engaged in taking the level, and will soon be ready to make a full report.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Galveston and Red River Railroad Company has been called for the 18th list, at Houston, for the dection of a boar i of directors. A call is also made for the payment of ten perfect of the subscriptions. This looks like groing to work in earnest. The News says, in relation to this real—this call for the payment of instalments looks a little business like, and is calculated to banish the skepticism which has prevailed to some extent in regard to this enterprise. We now learn that the work has been steadily and uninterruptedly progressing since its commencement. The first step taken by the engineer, Theodore F. Kosse, Esq., was to make a preliminary survey from Warren, on t

are expected in this city next week, or in time for the organization of the company, according to the notice now given.

A theatrical company, headed by Messrs. Donaldson and Grocker, and compessed of members of the Varieties touge in New Orleans, is shortly expected in Galveston. The theatre is being fitted up anew.

The Hon. G. W. Smythe declines being a candidate for Gevernor. He says he never had it in contemplation to be a candidate unless nominated by the Democratic State Convention.

The State Gazetle says the now capitol at Austin is progressing, and the legislative halls and the Supreme Court room will be finished by the meeting of the next Legislature.

Over forty wagons, loaded with cotton, from five to seven bases each, arrived at Lavaca on the 22d ult.

The Victoria Advocate of Lavaca on the 22d ult.

The Victoria Advocate of the 22d ult. says: "Numerous heavily laden wagons have been daily passing through our town with cotton on their way to the shipping points. There is, we are informed, quite a large amount of cotton still in the country, which, as the roads become good, will be hauled to Lavaca and Indianola."

The San Antonio Ledger learns that three or four kundred personnaire at work in search of gold at the diggings on Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Golorado, in Gillessie county, and that notwithstanding the inefliciency of their means, and imperfect character of their implements for successful operation, they are many of them making very fine wages daily from their washings.

John Connoc, the Delaware chief, wastn San Antonio at last accounts. He informed the editor of the Ledger that under the instructions of Major Howard, the Indian agent, he had assembled at the headwarders of the Lane all the foreign Indians now in the territory of Texas, embracing Delaware, Shawness, Guspowa, and Seminoles They await the movements of Major Howard, who was awaiting orders from Washington.

The State Gazette says there is no foundation for the report is circulation that the smallpox is prevailing in Au

LIABILITIES OF RAILEGEDS.

The Chicago Journal of the 6th inst. publishes the billowing:—An important case was decided yesterday in the U.S. Chronit Court, Judge Drummond presiding. The fact of the case are as follows:—In the month of April. 182, the plaintiff, John Kuter, with his family, scoved from Pansylvania to Illinois. He had with him as ordinary degoods box, containing various articles of household gods, &c., in which was placed between £1,706 mm 3,800 in money. The box was delivered to the defaudat to the Michigan Contral Railread company, at Dentit, to be transported to Chicago, and was piaced in one other freight cars, and was never heard of afterwards. The action has brought to recover the value of the box pd contents. After the evidence was closed, and argusters

and peculiarities of which were well understood, we have now such an increase of schemes and projects that the attention of the stock board cannot keep pace with their rapid production, and as to their intrinsic merits, everything must be taken on trust. In less than hirty days there have been introduced on the stock list about twenty new companies, whose aggregate capital is over \$26,000,000, consisting of banks, insurance, coal, and railroad, companies, with an insumerable congregation of gold, leaf, and copper associations; and such is the extraordinary appetite for speculation, that the most staid and sober-minded rush into the orems as if the end was not a venture but a certainty. The sure and regular bonds of railroad companies or States have become almost neglected as investments, that purchases may be made in such enterprises, in the anticipation that the turn will afford a larger result than mere income percentage; and thus, in this rambling pro-cess, we have such bitter complaints of beavy losses inflicted through the better and more shread tact and sit of the getters up of projects whose plausible prospects of permanent prosperity, faithlessis vanish, and in the end terminate in the most mortifying disappointment. As a

quired to keep these immense inflations in activity, is almost beyond estimate; and such is the extravagance of almost beyond estimate; and such is the extravagance of the operations, that any serious decline in any one of the bubbles leads with sympathetic influence to overturn all, except perhaps those few in which a depression or a rise may be the accidental consequence of an over busi-

rise may be the accidental consequence of an over busi-ness either in buying or selling.

The tendency of quotations for stocks to day was down-ward. The leading fancies were offered in large lots.

The demand was more active than usual, and in some instances prices were not only sustained but improved. At the first board Morris Canal fell off 1/2 per cent; Canthe first board Morris Canal kell off M per cent; Can-ton Company, M; Nicaragua, M; Cumberland Coal, M; Harlem, M; Eric Railroad, M; New Haven Railroad, 2; Michigan Central Railroad, M. Phoenix Coal went up M per cent; Utica and Schenectady, 23; Hudson River Railroad, M. New Haven Railroad has fallen six per cent since the recent disaster. It is estimated that the company will have to pay, in the shape of damages, at least two hundred thousand dellars before all the suits

are through with.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day amounted to \$151,494 13; payments, \$119,383 69—balance, \$7.070,504 79.

It often happens that the reckless operations are made

in stocks where greatest ignorance exists as to their intrinsic merit. The very mystery seems to be the surest guaranty for faithless combinations. It is but necessary to note the constant variations daily exhibited in order to comprehend the tru'h of this position. At one mo-ment; the coal stocks appear to be the favorite subjects of investment, then, without reason, they are discarded and immediately, with as much inconsistency, a rush is made on railroad stocks, previously neglected, which in turn enjoy a similar vicissitude in their career. There could be nothing more capricious than the constant ups and downs which we see in the principal railroad stocks, especially those of large capital and still larger indebt-edness, such as the Eric and the Hudson, representing joint responsibilities in stocks and bonds exceeding 248,000,000

propriating any portion of their income to discharge their immense floating debt, however wise or proper may be the vision, speculation immediately raises an indignant clamor when the managers, fearful of their places, continue to make large dividends; and thus, instead of an honest administration, based on conservative economical princi-ples, new issues of stock, cradditional loans are negotiated. There must nevertheless be a finality to this system of financiering, especially as the very success of these ma-necuvres gives rise to rival and competitive enterprises, terminating in a speedy and perhaps disastrious competi

The community at every point and place, flattered with the prospect of improvements, are using every appliance and power to ensure to themselves railroad accommodations; many, as a mere luxury, and not content with facilities of travelling they already enjoy essay to realize their wishes, by the mortgage of their private and the public property, thus creating a mass of debt, in the vain hope that with their respective enterprises no more or other improved projects will be undertaken. In the inflation capital seems to be the last

object of contemplation. The more extravagant the scheme, the more certain will it be to receive spec-ulation patronage. The fancy operators see, in the vista of the magnitude of the capital the sudden road to wealth and independence to be a president, a director, or a secretary, has become the charmed anticipation of every little spirit of ambitious pretension; and those generally who have the least right to possess public confidence are mostly successful. That there is a false bottom somewhere there can be no doubt. The necessities of the country cannot require such an The necessities of the country cannot require such an extraordinary expansion, and it could not exist but for the unsoundness which makes money, such as it is, of most questionable value; and we regret to remark that we look in vain for those beacon marks and intelligible signs showing that the extravagance was reaching some comprehensible culminating limits. The financial horizon presents no indications whereby we can judge of the future—no traces of a disposition to return to a sound and ture-no traces of a disposition to return to a sound and rational influence. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the end will only be known when we shall feel a great monetary crisis, such as will sweep over the land with the besom of destruction, involving the fortunes of the borrower and the lender. There is a most certain maxim is fiscal philosophy which never disappoints, which is: that there can be no plethors in the money market, nor in speculation, where there exists a well balanced relation between income and capital.

Therefore, being aboat, as we are, without compass, we rest on the maxim, looking forward to a state of embarresement in our scancial affairs; and when we least ex pectan overturn the catastrephe may be brought about by causes of almost insignificant importance.

most serious stringency in the money market throughout the common the functions, is explained by the fact that our increased and increasing indebtedness abroad has thus far supplied a resource for mercantile remittances. made by an alarming exportation of specie, but as the time matures when payments must be made of dividends and interest to foreign stock and bondholders, which in the beginning of July will exceed ten millions of dollars, we may then discover, when too late, that not satisfy old debts. It is not satisfy old debts. It is not satisfy old debts will kave forgotten the leasons of former experience—which to be remembered by many of the European bankers must be known somewhat by tradition, as a monetary life is but a fleeting moment—thursfore they may be willing to receive in lisu of their cash demands on State or railroad bonds additional evidences of a compound indebtedness. If they do not then we may anticipate a general crash. Specie must go forward, and that shipped to any great extent would produce a panic in the stock market, and in financial circles generally, that would utterly destroy public confidence.
From the following report, which has been handed to

Quartz Amalgameter is well calculated to attain the end for which it is designed. For the information of those of our readers who are not acquainted with its construction, we may observe that its peculiarities consist in the in-clined position of the basin, the double motion, spiral and rolling, given to the ball, and the ingenious contriv-ance by which every particle of the metal is brought into ance by which every particle of the metal is brought into contact with the mercury, without evaporation or loss of the latter. As previous experiments had amply demon-strated that the machine could perform the office of a pulveriser, and extract gold from quartz, the only ques-tion to be decided by the committee was, whether it would extract all the gold, or whether, as is the case with other machines, it would leave a considerable por-tion of the metal in the tailings. We are happy to find that the committee have reported that no gold was found in the tailings which passed through Berdan's machine on Friday. This determines the value of the invention; and we are not surprised to hear that one hundred machines have been sold during the last three months. The report is as follows;--

report is as follows:—

The undersigned, appointed from the company of gentlemen present at the Novelty Works on Friday last, to examine the manner and result of working gold ores by "H. Bordan's Quartz Pulverizer and Amalgamator," respectfully report—
That before using the machine the same was thoroughly cleaned.

That the ore used—from the Otter Creek Mine, California—was found by weight to contain 98 lbs. 8 oz.; the ore was of bard quartz. The machine was fed with lumps about the size of a man's dist. The mercuty used was first strained through a fine siere, and weighed 34 lbs. 8 oz. After the ore had passed through the machine the mercury was drawn off, and in cleaning it from the sand some of it was lost. After straining what remained through the same seive, and in the same manner as at first, and taking out the amalgam, it weighed 1 lb. 4 or less than the whole quantity put in the machine.

That the amalgam, after expelling the mercury, weighed 30 dats, and after reduction to fine gold was found to contain 29 dwis. 8 grs.

That a portion of the fine tailings was placed in the hands of Professor Chilton for analysis, and was found upon test to contain no trace of gold.

That the results of this experiment are perfectly satisfactory to this committee.

H. Powning, R. H. Northrop, N. Conkling, E. H. Kimbell, J. Bouner, Robt. Lyon.

New York, May 4, 1853.

Twenty thousand dollars of bonds of the St. Lawrence

Twenty thousand dollars of bonds of the St. Lawrence Mining Cempany, drawing seven per cent interest, paya. ble remi annually, principal payable in 1856, were sold to day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at auction, at prices varying from 35 to 37 per cent-\$1,000 sold at 35, 32,000 at 36 and \$17,000 at 35.

36, and \$17,000 at 35.

"We understand that the rails on the George's Creek road are now laid to Lonacching, and that it will be opened for bushess on Monday, the 9th inst. The road hald in the most substantial manner, and the George's creek valley will have one of the best avenues open from its head to Fiedmont, at Westernport, on the Baltimore and Onio Rairroad, existing in this region. The rapidity with which the natural obstacles to the construction of this road have been overcome should reflect equal credit on the company and the engineer in charge, win H. Smith, Faq. Coal has already reached Fiedment from the mines of the Swanton Company, being a small quantity intended for trial on the enginee of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad Company. The coal of this valley, from its superior quality, cannot fall to command a market at all times. We hall this small beginning as the starting paint to shigh we will in future times look tack, when the trade of this section of the coal field shall have reach

tant day to attain."

The above we take from the Cumberland Journal, of the 6th inst., and with this announcement we shall seen realize what has been so anxiously desired by one side and fearfully apprehended by the other. With this opening of the trade of the Westernport district, it is of course anticipated that a most active rivalry will applie up between the compatitor commander anticipated the

sinticipated that a most active rivally will apprag up between the competitor companies contiguous is Prostburg and those of the George's Creek valley. If, as the
Journal remarks, the coal of the valley be of a superior
quality, it cannot fail to command a market at all times.

The annexed letter, from the widely and well known
house of Coope & Hewitt, of the treaton iron Works,
bears very struct the consumption of this description of coa;
is rapidly increasing, both among manufacturers and
private consumers. The letter is as follows:—

MESSER, NEWELL, STURREWART & CO., NEW YOUR,
Gentlemen—We have thoroughly tested the soal received from the nines of the Camberland Ceal and Iron
Company, in comparison with the antiractic east which
we have seen in the healt of using. In order to determediding furnaces, and corily, we changed four of our
seems fire hundred tone of Cumberland Ceal and Iron
Company, in comparison with the antiractic east which
we have seen in the nist of using. In order of other
mediding furnaces, and corily, we changed four of our
seems fire hundred tone of Cumberland Ceal and Iron
Company, in comparison with the antiractic east which
we have been in the nist of using. In order of other
moduling furnaces, and building in sew ones, so that in the ceans desire.
We are now changing the remainder of our pusiding fur
naces, and building six new ones, so that in the ceans of a few weeks we shall have-squal to fifty single pudding
furnaces ready for your oal. You will please caseed on
order for eleven thousand tone (11,500) of authersaic oeal,
and substitute therefore 10,000 tons Camberland ecal, run
of the mines. We reserve the right to increase this celer
to 12,600 tons the present year, and nearly year we shall
require a muder spee ramount.

(Signed) 10,000 tons the present year, and nearly year we shall
require a muder spee ramount.

(Signed) 10,000 tons the present year, and nearly year we shall
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req

CITY TRADE REPORT.

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TUEDAY, May 10—5 P. M.

ASIBS varied little. There were 50 bbls, sold, at \$5 50for pearls, and \$5 for pots, per 100 lbs.

BERADERUFS.—Flour was in better request at the reduced prices quoted in our last. Sales had been made of
8,500 bbls. sour, at \$4 a \$4 12½; superfine No. 2, at
\$4 12½; a \$4 31½; ordinary to cheice State, at \$4 50½ a
\$4 51½; mixed to fancy Western, at \$4 68½ a \$4 60½;
common to good obto, at \$4.75 a \$5; fancy thenesee, at
\$5 a \$5 25; fancy obto, at \$5 6½ a \$5 25; extra Western,
at \$5.25 a \$5 81½; and extra Genesee, at \$5 12½ a \$9.
Canadian has been active. 800 bbls. superfine realized
\$4 75. Southern was more sought after. The sales comprised 1.800 bbls. at \$6 12½ a \$5 26 for mixed to good;
\$6 31½ a \$5 50½ for favorite; and \$5 63½ a \$3 75 for
fancy. Rye flour retailed at \$5 for fine, and \$4 37½
Cor superfine, per bbl. Cornmeal was more
700 bbls., at \$2 20, se — The sales amounted to
Parandy wise per bbl. Wheat was plentier and cheaper.
We noticed sales of 2 000 bushels Genesee good white, at
\$1 20; 1,800 bushels Ohio do. at \$1 18 a \$1 20; and 5 000
do. red., at \$1 10. Rye was inactive, at \$5a. a \$6a; white
barley commanded, in lots, 64c a 65c; and oats were
reely purchased at former prices per bushel. Corn was
scarcely valuable, but appeared in good demand, especially for home consumption. The sales reached \$2,000
bushel-oct. 5 5cc for white Southern, and \$7c. a 00c. 200
bushel-oct. 5 5cc for white Southern, and \$7c. a 00c. 200
cornon.—The sales to day amount to about 2,300 bales.

freely purchased at former prices per ounsea correly valuable, but appeared in good demand, especially for home consumption. The sales reached 32,000 busbel-och 'a tote for white Southern, and 67c. a 50c. for yellow do. per bushel.

COTTON.—The sales to day amount to about 2,300 bales without change in prices. We continue to quote :—without good midding. 10 a 11% 10% a 11 let a 10% 10% a 11% a 12% 11

city do. Ohio and State butter was selling at \$2. a 12c. and 15c. a 20c. per lb. Cheese commanded \$6. a 10c. per jound.

Scar.—There were sold 200 boxes Cartile, at 10%c. a 10%c. per lb.

Scar.—There were sold 200 boxes Cartile, at 10%c. a 10%c., a 10%c. per lb.

Scar.—There were sold 200 boxes Cartile, at 10%c. a 10%c., and 35 boxes yellow Havana, at 6%c. per lb.

Teas were more inquired for, both by home dealers and for export to England. Some 2 000 cheets black were bought for the London market on terms not made public; besides which, sales were made at auction by Hofman & Co. of a catalogue imported in the ships Wellington, Kate Hayes, &c., at full prices, allowing six months eredit. We subjoin the details.—Hyon.—33 balf cheets at 35c. per lb., 10 de. 31%; 64 de. 30c.; 25 de. 27%; 68 de. 27c. Young byson—100 half cheets 43%; 61 de. 36%; 25 de. 34%; 29 de. 34c.; 108 de. 31%; 58 de. 31%; 58 de. 30%; 76 de. 50; 109 de. 48; 13 de. 48; 23 de. 30%; 76 de. 50; 19 de. 48; 18 de. 48; 12 de. 40%; 18 de. 28; 19 per la—4 half cheets 61%; 19 de. 51%; 8 de. 30%; 16 de. 28%; 29 de. 30%; 86 de. 29; 105 de. 25%; 18 de. 30%; 16 de. 28%; 20 de